

MORT and CO.'S SALE YARDS.
Collingwood Railway Station, Liverpool.

MORT and CO. beg to notify that they have established Sale Yards, for stock of every description, at **COLLINGWOOD RAILWAY STATION, LIVERPOOL**; and having made the most complete arrangements to secure good and quick supply of water, and convenient yards, with commodious slaughter-houses adjoining, every facility will be afforded

Parties desirous of availing of these sale yards are requested to give at least two clear days' notice before arrival of the stock, in order to afford time for advertising.

All stock intended for the Collingwood Yards, arriving by the Northern or Western Roads, will have ample accommodation afforded them at Rooty Hill, (where there are secure yards and an abundant supply of grass and water), on application to Mr. B. M. DAWSON.

The trains travel five times daily to and fro between

Collingwood and Sydney.

Rates of agistment.	
Sheep, 12s. per thousand per diem	
Cattle, 1d. per head, ditto	

Horses 3d. per head ditto

To the Farmers of the County of Cumberland and the
Counties adjoining,
PARISH OF LIBERTY PLAINS.
24 COMPACT FARMS, within about 2½ Miles of the
PARRAMATTA RAILWAY STATION,
ON 14 YEARS LEASES,
Title, unquestionable.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 20th January, at 11 o'clock, The LEASES, at an ANNUAL RENTAL FOR 14 YEARS, of 24 COMPACT FARMS, situate in the parish of Liberty Plains, about 2½ miles from the Parramatta Railway Station, and about half a mile from the Dogtrap Road.

These farms comprise that valuable tract of land, bounded on the north by Captain Russell's property, Parramatta South, on the south by Chisholm Bush, and on the west by the Campbell Hill Estate, and which has been recently subdivided into compact and eligible farms, varying in extent from 10 to 25 acres each.

A road leading to the Parramatta Railway Station intersects the property, and to which most of the farms have a frontage. The land throughout is good, and adapted for

Or Nos. 9 and 10, as per plan, parts have already been cleared.

Large plan now on view at the Rooms of MORT and CO., Pitt-street, where every information can be obtained by intending purchasers.

DISTRICT OF MORETON.

That extensive and valuable Pastoral Property, the

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 24th February, That valuable pastoral property, the Crow's Nest and

Perseverance Run, situate about 60 miles from Ipswich. These runs are abundantly watered, and are well known to form one of the most extensive and valuable pastoral properties in the Moreton district. Grazing capabilities, about 30,000 sheep. As a wool growing, they are perhaps second to none in this district.

The improvements, which are extensive, will appear in a future advertisement. Stores, drays, teams, horses, imple-

With these runs will be sold about 17,300 sheep, full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.

The attention of parties seeking investments in pastoral properties is called to the sale of these runs. Their proximity to Ipawich, the head of navigation, Moreton Bay, great extent and well-established reputation as a healthy wool growing country, render them worthy of special notice, and as they are in the market with a bona fide intention of

GREAT LAND SALE at WINDSOR—The Riverston Estate, three miles from Windsor, subdivided into 59 Agricultural and Pastoral Farms, will be sold by public auction, by JOHN B. LAVERACK, on FRIDAY, the 18th January, 1888, at Mr. John McQuade's Hotel, Windsor. For full particulars see HERALD and EMPIRE of Tuesday's and Saturday's issue.

MR. JAMES T. RYAN has been favoured with instructions from the proprietor, John Ferry, Esq., who is proceeding to England, to sell by public auction, on the ground, on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of January next, at 12 o'clock noon, Three excellent farms of the most fertile and prolific description, in that most favoured locality Emu Plains.

No. 1. Contains seven acres, on which is erected a capital four-roomed brick cottage, outbuildings, garden, and orchard, a very eligible residence for a small genteel family; it is bounded on the east by a magnificent reach of the river Nepton, navigable by boats for ten miles and upwards, to the basin at the junction of the Warriganbia and Western rivers, under whose embowering shades the stony tribes can be caught in abundance; the scenery to which, along the placid waters of the stream, is magnificent beyond

No. 3. Situated on the northern bank of the river, and adjoining the property of Mr. William York (originally a portion of the said grant) containing about 19 acres, fenced and cleared, and from the richness and fertility of

No. 3. A capital alluvial farm, producing most abundant crops of wheat and maize, &c., and containing about thirty-two acres, cleared and fenced, having both road and water frontages. The farm adjoins the property of Mr. James Ryan, and in all seasons is very prolific, it being principally composed of a rich and deep alluvial deposit.

To retired men of business, or invalids seeking health and retirement in a pure and salubrious atmosphere, an opportunity of securing such should not be neglected.

To farmers, dairymen, market gardeners, traders, and artisans of every class, a facility is now offered of securing most eligible farms for agricultural or horticultural pursuits, or sites for carrying on business with profit and advantage, for it does not require great wisdom to predict

lands property on Emd Plains, which is greatly rising in value, will be unprecedentedly enhanced by the daily increasing traffic on the Bathurst Road, and the terminus of the railway to Penrith being in its immediate vicinity.

Terms at sale.

Title—Grants by purchase, from the Crown.

NEW ZEALAND.—SALE of Valuable Building Allotments in the Town of Wellington, New Zealand.—Under authority of the Government.

No. 14, of the Provincial Council of Wellington, intitled "Harbour Reserves." Notice is hereby given, that the following Allotments of Land, situated in the town of Wellington, will be offered for sale at public auction, at the office of the Provincial Treasury at Wellington, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th April, 1858, at 1 o'clock p.m., at the upset prices affixed in the subjoined schedule.

Immediate payment in cash of one-tenth of the purchase money shall be the condition of sale—on the whole

and the remaining nine-tenths of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser within one calendar month next after the time of such sale by auction, or the one-tenth of the purchase money which has been deposited will be forfeited, and the original contract for the sale of the Land will thereupon be null and void.

Any further conditions will be published either on or before the day of sale. In the meantime information may be obtained, and plans inspected, on application at the

WILLIAM FITZHERBERT,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 7th December, 1857.

Schedule of Upset Prices for Reclaimed Land, Lambton-Quay, Wellington. To be Sold Wednesday, 14th April, 1858.

No. of Lot.	Frontage Chargeable.	No. of Feet in Frontage.	Price per Foot.	Remarks.
1	Lambton quay	35	£ 12	
2	...	30	19	

3	...	30	12	
4	...	30	12	
5	...	30	12	
6	...	30	12	
7	...	35	12	* A Store on this Lot
8	...	50	12	the property of Mr. Swinbourne.
9	...	30	12	+ A small House on
10	...	30	12	this Lot the pro-

11	Harbor-street	40	2	part of Mr. Hewitt
12	...	35	4	Also 40 feet frontage to Lambton-quay.
13	...	35	4	
14	...	40	8	
15	...	40	8	40 feet frontage to Custom House-quay.
16	...	35	4	
17	...	35	4	
18	... Quay	40	8	

19	Custom House	30	15
20	...	30	15
21	...	30	15
22	...	30	15
23	...	30	15
24	...	30	15
25	Lambton-quay	54	8

This Lot has a large frontage to Custom House-quay.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6115.—SECOND EDITION.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1858.

[PRICE FOURPENCE.]

ARRIVAL OF THE SIMLA'S MAIL.

THIRTY-ONE DAYS'
Later from England,
AND
THIRTY-FIVE DAYS'
LATER FROM INDIA.

By the *Simla* we have two months' mail. The *Emeu* went ashore in the Red Sea on her way to Suva, but has since been got off, and gone to Bombay for repairs. Passengers and crew all saved.

Three hundred soldiers for India came down in the *Simla*, and were transhipped at Gallipoli to the *Hyades*, for Calcutta.

The *Simla* was detained two days at Suva, in consequence of the non-arrival of the mail at Alexandria.

The electric telegraph is now open to Malta, by means of a submarine cable from Cagliari.

It will be continued shortly to Alexandria.

By the arrival of the R.M.S. *Simla*, we have English papers to November 16, and intelligence from India of the following dates:—Calcutta, December 1; Madras, December 1; Bombay, December 1; Ceylon, December 15.

Parliament is to be immediately called together, so that Ministers may obtain an indemnity for having suspended the Bank Charter Act.

General Cavaignac died on the 28th of October. The Pope and the Emperor of Russia are the only European Sovereigns who have not expressed their sympathy with England in her Indian struggle.

The Turkish Ministry has fallen. Redschid Pasha is the new Vizier.

Prussia has been nominated Regent owing to the continued illness of the King. Russia is making progress in the Amor.

The Austrian army in Italy is to be reduced by 25,000 men. A commercial crisis of unparalleled severity culminated on the 13th of October, and cash payments were suspended by the banks of New York.

An attempt to launch the Great Eastern has failed, but Mr. Brunel feels every confidence in being able to launch her with the December spring tides.

An association of working men has been formed for the purpose of facilitating emigration to the British colonies.

FROM OUR CITY CORRESPONDENT.
London, Saturday, November 14th, 1857.

THIS has been one of the most remarkable weeks in the commercial and monetary history of the country. The crisis in our affairs has been more momentous than in any former period.

Trade, it must be remembered, has, in the last few years, doubled itself. Yet, nevertheless, the note circulation has been much the same now as it was ten years ago.

Secondly, it must be borne in mind that, in addition to our internal local difficulties, this is also a period of similar prostration and pressure in America, France, and Germany.

(Austria, Lombardy, Frankfurt and Hamburg, &c.), and that, consequently, we have to contend at the same time with an external pressure.

The Board of Trade returns have each month shown that we have been doing a very large trade.

Startling facts force upon us the conviction that we have been overtrading far in excess of our capital—not overtrading beyond our power of consumption, but far beyond our means.

The first alarm of the storm was in the form of the collapse in mercantile affairs in the United States. This threw a great number of houses in the American trade into their beam-ends.

A large mass of acceptances were returned, and not only had we to contend with the loss of all our credits in America, but also to meet heavy engagements here incurred in anticipation of their payment from America.

We thus had our stock bound at both ends. Many houses in the American trade were obliged to suspend, and it was hoped that the evil would go no farther; but too many were involved.

The pressure for money became general, increased day by day, and the Bank, in order to check foreign drains upon us for gold successively raised the rate of discount to 10 per cent.

This was bad enough, as a 10 per cent. rate amounts to any charge, and accordingly 12 per cent. became the current rate for the very best bill.

Soon the Bank itself charged 1 per cent. above its established minimum. We had not yet seen the worst.

The demand upon the Bank became so excessive, every one being alarmed lest he should get no assistance at all in time, that on Monday, the 7th to Wednesday the 11th instant, it discounted no less than five millions sterling, and the return of the Bank for the week ending the 11th showed that it had discounted the extent of 34 millions.

On Thursday morning, the 12th instant, it commenced business with a reserve of notes £957,710, and a cash £504,443, to meet deposits of £18,250,000.

Under these circumstances, the Bank did not discount and could not discount a single bill.

Overend Gurney's, likewise, stopped all fresh discounts, reserving their means to meet the bills falling due. In the early part of the week, the Western Bank of Scotland, with deposits of six and a-half millions, suspended.

A fearful run upon all the other Glasgow banks commenced, and the City of Glasgow Bank was overwhelmed, and closed its doors.

The rest of the banks tried to calm the silly apprehensions of depositors, took in the notes of the two former, and the Cashmere-house despatched from London, and the panic in time subsided.

In London the most gloomy forebodings were entertained, and it is a positive fact that if Government had any longer delayed to interfere there would have been an entire stop to all business, on Friday (yesterday) morning, with the destruction of commercial credit, and a run upon the Banks throughout the metropolis.

The discount office of the Bank of England was crammed all day on Thursday, and it was not until a quarter before five o'clock in the evening that they gave an answer to applicants.

They finally had not the means to discount any one's bills. At half-past three, or nearer four, it was announced that the Bank

had received permission to issue an unlimited amount of notes upon approved "security" at a minimum charge of ten per cent. Instant relief was thus afforded.

Commercial credit and confidence, which was on the verge of destruction, recovered, and a more gratifying sight cannot be imagined than that which instantaneously took place.

Merchants, the moment before perplexed and depressed by doubts, fears, and alarms of every kind, became restored to confidence and hope, for they knew that they could obtain assistance when wanted.

The produce market, which had been fearfully depressed by 20 to 30 per cent., the fall in sugar being £20 to £24 per ton, silk, 8s. per lb.; cotton, 20 per cent., &c., &c., rallied.

It is a fact, that at one time business became one of sheer barter. Money, there was none, and no one would accept anyone's bill.

It was so much easier for so much coffee. Now, when amidst all this, it is borne in mind that the house of Dennistoun and Co., Messrs. Sandeman and Co., discount brokers, and several large mercantile firms, had suspended—the two former for £2,000,000 and £3,500,000 respectively, that general distrust prevailed, that a certain run upon the banks was inevitable, on Friday, some conception of the critical state of things, and the gloomy aspect may be conceived.

Two such days as Wednesday and Thursday we never before saw, and hope not to see again. The panic of 1847 was nothing to it; and one merchant who witnessed the severe crisis of 1817, 1825, 1835, and 1847, declares that the pressure, which is now happily brought to a close, was worse, far worse, than any of them. One fact may be mentioned as showing the fearful crash with which we were threatened, and it will suffice—it is that one monetary house which ordinarily has £11,000,000 of commercial paper under discount, had this week no less than £15,000,000, and if it had not been assisted with a supply of notes from the bank on Thursday evening to the extent of £700,000, it would inevitably have been obliged to suspend, for a time only of course.

Another house had £300,000 from the bank the same evening, after it had power from the Government to issue notes to any amount at its discretion.

All danger is now over. Discounts before unobtainable on any terms can now be had at 92 to 100 per cent.

The colonial wool sales commenced on Thursday evening last with a large attendance, and a slush demand at 2s. to 3d. per lb. decline, but has since become firmer, and are likely to close at 1d. per lb. lower only.

The mails from Bombay were delivered to-day, but those from Australia per *Emeu* are wanting. She got on shore in the Red Sea; the mails were put into a boat for safety, and despatched under charge of the Admiralty agent, but will not arrive, it seems, for some weeks.

The *Emeu* arrived at Suva with the South-American portion of the mails only. Very little news has, therefore, at present come to hand from the colonies.

A stray letter or two may perhaps have come to hand, but that is all.

The announcement of the fall of Delhi and the relief of Lucknow has rejoiced the hearts of the people here, but there is a report which sadly dampens our hopes that Havelock is surrounded by 50,000 rebels, under Nana Sahib.

There is some doubt if it is true.

A Privy Council will be held on Monday, when Parliament will be called to meet in fourteen days, to give a Bill of Indemnity to Government and the Bank for any deviation that may have taken place in the Bank Charter Act.

It is probable that this second failure of that Act will lead to a change in our currency laws. I also think that Government will take the opportunity to refer to the state of affairs in India, and propose something for its future government, and I further think, propose a new loan to meet the heavy charges necessary.

40,000 troops, the complement of the reinforcement from England, must trench upon the Indian Treasury.

The Queen's forces in India on the 29th ultimo, according to official returns, was 33,660, and the number of troops on their passage to India at the same date was 23,300, making the grand total of the Queen's forces in India, and en route, 61,960.

At the same time, the East India Company's European troops in India amount to 18,260. Grand total of all European troops, in India and en route, 80,160.

The Bank of France has raised its rates of discount to 8, 9, and 10 per cent., for 30, 60, and 90 days' bills.

England, France, and Russia have offered their joint mediation to Denmark and the Duchies on the Holstein question.

There has been an interruption to the friendly feeling between France and Turkey by the return of Redschid Pasha to the head of the Government, but his Majesty the Emperor appears desirous to restore matters to their previous footing.

Monday, November 16.

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27th November.—From the Commander-in-Chief at Calcutta, to the Governor-General:—

"Last night I caused the garrison of Lucknow to execute its retreat from the Presidency, covered by the relieving force, which then fell back on Dilkhousa, the presence of the whole force of Oude.

The women, wounded, and State prisoners, and King's treasure, and 29 lacs of rupees, with all the guns worth taking away, are in my camp. A great many guns were destroyed before the Residency was given up, those that were worth bringing having been transported with much labour, and made available for our own purposes. The State prisoners were brought with us.

"From Cawnpore, 27th November, 10 a.m.
"From General Windham.
"To Calcutta.

"To Governor-General.
"All going on well at Allahabad. General Havelock died two days ago.

"From Cawnpore, 22nd November, 10 a.m.
"From Captain Bruce, by order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

"To the Governor-General.
"I am desired by the Commander-in-Chief to transmit the following to your Lordship, dated Allahabad, 24th November. I have arrived here with all the long continued garrison of Allahabad, and several large mercantile firms, had suspended—the two former for £2,000,000 and £3,500,000 respectively, that general distrust prevailed, that a certain run upon the banks was inevitable, on Friday, some conception of the critical state of things, and the gloomy aspect may be conceived.

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Agro to Umbelash as "so clear and safe that a lady might travel alone." The officer went by horse-paw, and arrived at Umbelash on the 2nd instant.

The *Delhi Gazette* regrets to learn from a letter received from Meerut, that a report had reached that station, that the remainder of the 9th Irregular Cavalry, stationed at Hoshapore, had mutinied and murdered their Adjutant, Lieut. Campbell of 33rd B. N. I. It was hoped, however, that the report might prove untrue.

From the same journal we learn that two defectors of the Irregular Cavalry who had served under Ghous Mahomed were blown away from the guns on the 6th instant, at Allypore. Several of the smaller fry were hanged at the same time.

It appears from a Nynce Tat, which is published in same paper, and which is dated the 1st instant, that Khan Bahadur Khan, the Bareilly rebel chief, has abdicated, refused to receive any more revenue. If true, it is a relief.

A Nynce Tat letter, dated the 2nd instant, informs the same paper that the men and native officers of the 16th, 30th, and 72nd B. N. I., who had remained faithful up to that date, and were disarmed on the 2nd instant, much to the disgust of the natives, and also of their European officers. The latter think it must be a mistake.

On the 15th instant, we learn from a Sumbulpore correspondent of Poonah, that a battle was fought in the morning, which is situated about ten miles from the former place, our troops being led by Captain Knicker, accompanied by Lieutenant Hart and ensign Napier, and a gun that had been won from Cuttack. Particulars of the battle had not reached Sumbulpore, but it is stated that the Madrasese had fought bravely.

From the same paper we learn that the electric telegraph between Calcutta and Madras will be opened on the 1st proximo.

(Bombay Telegraph and Courier, December 1.)
We are glad to learn that Nenech has been relieved of his post, and routed with great slaughter wherever they have made their appearance.

In consequence of an European officer having been murdered, while proceeding down the Sutlej, the military authorities have been requested to afford protection, while proceeding down the Punjab rivers for the present.

A letter from Meerut informs the *Mofussil* of the execution of two native doctors at that station, for plotting to poison the patients—European soldiers, we presume. Two compounders implicated in the affair have been made over for trial by court-martial, and we hope to hear that they have shared the fate of the others.

The suspicious fidelity of the Rajah of Pracheta has been placed beyond the possibility of doubt. It appears that on his capture several papers and documents and some mysterious hieroglyphic scratchings were found which were seized and made over to Mr. Perry, the Assistant-Commissioner, to decipher and report upon.

We learn from the Calcutta papers that the Gwalior ammunition magazines, reported to be about 3000 tons, 1000 cartons, and 1000 casks, with 700 carts of ammunition, are now marching back from Calcutta upon Gwalior, and probably will be joined en route by the mutineers from Bandah.

Every Highland regiment, excepting that of the 71st, which is now at Malta, is either at Poonah, India, or on their way to the country, viz.:—42nd or Royal Stewart Highlanders, 72nd Duke of Albany's Highlanders, 74th Highland Light Infantry, 78th Highlanders, 79th Highlanders, 80th Highlanders, 82nd Gordon Highlanders, 93rd Sutherland Highlanders.

At the Legislative Council, held on the 14th instant, the Bill for the punishment of mutineers and deserters from the native army, was introduced by the Government to order a person convicted of mutiny to be marked on the left side two inches below the armpit, with the letter M, and a person convicted of desertion with the letter D, together with such other marks as the Government might consider necessary for identifying the offender.

The Bill provided that the punishment to be inflicted should not be less than an inch long, and that such letter and other mark should be made up on the left side of the neck, and other preparation, so as to be visible and conspicuous, and not liable to obliteration.

Affairs in Persia do not appear to be as yet completely settled. The following is a Persian letter received from the *Herak* dated 4th October, 1857:—

"For the last few days intervening this and my last letter to you, some news of importance has been received at the Court of the Ameer from Candahar.

The British troops evacuated by the Russian troops, and the British Ambassador has at length been reinstated with the Persian Government on the subject. Another interview with the British officials and the Shah, is expected to take place shortly. The Afghans are said to have been engaged in endeavoring to cut out the cause of the non-continuance of Herat, and the motives of his Majesty Nasser-ud-Din Shah. Another relative of the Shah has been appointed Governor of Herat.

Umbelash, November 2nd.—The road from Agro is described by an officer who lately travelled by horse back as so clear and safe that a lady might travel alone. The *Delhi Gazette* reports that the remainder of the 9th Irregular Cavalry, stationed at Hoshapore, had mutinied and murdered their Adjutant, Lieut. Campbell of 33rd B. N. I. It was hoped, however, that the report might prove untrue.

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A Nynce Tat letter, dated the 2nd instant, informs the same paper that the men and native officers of the 16th, 30th, and 72nd B. N. I., who had remained faithful up to that date, and were disarmed on the 2nd instant, much to the disgust of the natives, and also of their European officers. The latter think it must be a mistake.

On the 15th instant, we learn from a Sumbulpore correspondent of Poonah, that a battle was fought in the morning, which is situated about ten miles from the former place, our troops being led by Captain Knicker, accompanied by Lieutenant Hart and ensign Napier, and a gun that had been won from Cuttack. Particulars of the battle had not reached Sumbulpore, but it is stated that the Madrasese had fought bravely.

From the same paper we learn that the electric telegraph between Calcutta and Madras will be opened on the 1st proximo.

(Bombay Telegraph and Courier, December 1.)
We are glad to learn that Nenech has been relieved of his post, and routed with great slaughter wherever they have made their appearance.

In consequence of an European officer having been murdered, while proceeding down the Sutlej, the military authorities have been requested to afford protection, while proceeding down the Punjab rivers for the present.

A letter from Meerut informs the *Mofussil* of the execution of two native doctors at that station, for plotting to poison the patients—European soldiers, we presume. Two compounders implicated in the affair have been made over for trial by court-martial, and we hope to hear that they have shared the fate of the others.

The suspicious fidelity of the Rajah of Pracheta has been placed beyond the possibility of doubt. It appears that on his capture several papers and documents and some mysterious hieroglyphic scratchings were found which were seized and made over to Mr. Perry, the Assistant-Commissioner, to decipher and report upon.

We learn from the Calcutta papers that the Gwalior ammunition magazines, reported to be about 3000 tons, 1000 cartons, and 1000 casks, with 700 carts of ammunition, are now marching back from Calcutta upon Gwalior, and probably will be joined en route by the mutineers from Bandah.

Every Highland regiment, excepting that of the 71st, which is now at Malta, is either at Poonah, India, or on their way to the country, viz.:—42nd or Royal Stewart Highlanders, 72nd Duke of Albany's Highlanders, 74th Highland Light Infantry, 78th Highlanders, 79th Highlanders, 80th Highlanders, 82nd Gordon Highlanders, 93rd Sutherland Highlanders.

At the Legislative Council, held on the 14th instant, the Bill for the punishment of mutineers and deserters from the native army, was introduced by the Government to order a person convicted of mutiny to be marked on the left side two inches below the armpit, with the letter M, and a person convicted of desertion with the letter D, together with such other marks as the Government might consider necessary for identifying the offender.

The Bill provided that the punishment to be inflicted should not be less than an inch long, and that such letter and other mark should be made up on the left side of the neck, and other preparation, so as to be visible and conspicuous, and not liable to obliteration.

Affairs in Persia do not appear to be as yet completely settled. The following is a Persian letter received from the *Herak* dated 4th October, 1857:—

"For the last few days intervening this and my last letter to you, some news of importance has been received at the Court of the Ameer from Candahar.

The British troops evacuated by the Russian troops, and the British Ambassador has at length been reinstated with the Persian Government on the subject. Another interview with the British officials and the Shah, is expected to take place shortly. The Afghans are said to have been engaged in endeavoring to cut out the cause of the non-continuance of Herat, and the motives of his Majesty Nasser-ud-Din Shah. Another relative of the Shah has been appointed Governor of Herat.

Umbelash, November 2nd.—The road from Agro is described by an officer who lately travelled by horse back as so clear and safe that a lady might travel alone. The

one of the squatter bachelors " £100 for declaring at the same time that if As was not a member of the orchestra, he would not as, that he would jacket the choir, and the athlete frame of the bushman, was very sorry to dispute his ability to perform in regard to the argumentum ad hominem. Well, through the kindness of a neighbour, a piano was had, also a professional help, and the committees had done all in their power success. They had " called spiritingly dead," and none answered, so like they they had in the kindness of a neighbour. " Here we are," said they, " like out gardeners, when a gentleman drove looking tandem, and announced that "the was slowly decenting." viz. that the ladies and gentlemen were camped about from Denistown, and the other side, rode a little for the better, matters greatly better brighter. Fortune now showered favours in quick succession: ladies and

arrived from all quarters, some of them
of 100 miles. The ball opened, and
pretty a scene met the eye as ever was
the Australian bush. The spirit of the dance
on nearly all of the assembled party, until
midnight, when supper was announced, at
John Phillips, J.P., one of the oldest
of the Edward, presided. After supper the

On the 4th by the Rev. William P.

as, was warmly toasted; "the Committee," and several other toasts followed, after which singing was resumed, and kept up until the sun

gh, when couple after couple retired, and a rapid disappearance of several bachelors

"here and yellow tea" was fast falling
"cropping out," as geologists say," on
At 9 o'clock a.m. everything was
hall-room was deserted by all but one
small room devoted to single blessedness, who
of the sofas, singing in a subdued tone,
Thus hast I come, to my sorrow.

NEWCASTLE.
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]
MEETINGS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held, at the Hall of Commerce, Watt-street; the Mayor, John Bingle, presiding.

[illegible]

suspension of the collection of the dues until the opinion afforded of bringing the question under the of Parliament, in order to avoid the confusion and

the house should the Collector here remain without re-
 cease after the 1st January next.
 I have the honour to be, Sir,
 Your obedient servant,
 "P. MACCALLIFF, secretary."
 The Colonial Secretary, Sydney."
 The Chairman remarked, no reply had been re-
 ceived. It was known that the Collector of Customs here had
 instructions on the subject; the collection of the dues
 and, an admitted injustice was being sustained
 as there was no authority for the same. Therefore, for the
 of Newcastle; it would not, therefore, for the
 consider the course now to be adopted.

WARRANT: A boon was professedly extended to us at passing of the Hunter River Tonnage Dues Act, the very opposite of a boon for this port; and

the slightest fault of our own, we having had action in the management of the funds; from the which we have derived no benefit; whilst, also, all of us, and whilst every body professes an intention to Act enforcing the collection is suffered to come into

Why the promises made to us at the time by the Hunter River Tonnage Dues Act were so magnificently broken, and we were even induced to petition for it ourselves, are now left in the lurch; and while, it

SHES: The collection of the dues must surely be
 assistance at head quarters and another application to

There will be no further application to the Secretary for the same effect, a resolution was passed, and the subject was referred until the Colonial Secretary on the subject of the new revenue law should be decided, so that until the matter can be brought again before Parliament it will be right. (Hear.)

MEETING OF THE SUBSIDIARY TO THE EXCHANGE BANKING SOCIETY.—The 7th instant the Hall members, Mr. John Hingle having been moved to the chair, for the past year presented the following Report:—The Bank has pleased to receive the statement that for the year ending 31st December last, the balance for the year was £10,000,000, and the establishment to the end of £21 10s. 8d. The amount of the losses which have led to this, it is very difficult to state, but the result is that at the beginning of the past year, in order to popularize the use of the currency, the Bank had to issue at a discount, although that reduction has been accounted for by the fact that the Bank has been able to get that these reductions have been made.

fully on the accounts of the year, in consequence
required in withdrawing the subscriptions to certain
s and periodicals, determined on at last meeting.

[illegible]

the circumstances, therefore, the Committee sees no ground for discouragement, and is encouraged and that an effort be now made to

debt already mentioned by donations
members, so as not to interfere with
subscriptions, or to impair the utility of an establish-
ment, extending the power of circulation, the due
of which is manifestly becoming more important to
necessary, in conclusion, to refer to the statement
presented herewith, and to commit the rest to the con-
sideration of the subscribers.

"SAMUEL WRIGHT, honorary secretary.
Reading Room, Newcastle, 7th January."

of Mr. S. Kemp, seconded by Mr. E. Higgins, is

ly agreed that the report be received and adopted, descriptions were immediately entered into in the discharge of the debt.

was concluded by the appointment of a committee last year, consisting of Messrs. Keene, Ranselaud, Shaw, S. Wright, Kemp, Hudson, and Browne.

TASMANIA.

Expresses to the 5th instant from Hobart

complete toll in the political world of Tas-
 to the Houses of Assembly being ad-

early in the new year.
Midland districts (the *Courier* states,) the

...d by the *Launceston Examiner*, that before
have elapsed the electric wire will be com-
pleted from Sydney to Melbourne and Ade-
laid. A scale of charges proposed for a message of
between Adelaide and Melbourne, is six
pence; matter to be charged at a penny a word
and a half, two-pence a mile for greater dis-
tances. Similar scale will probably be agreed to
between Sydney and Melbourne.

re on the 30th ultimo. There was a more
large collection of fruits, flowers, and

The cut flowers, formed a prominent ob-
 ject; the plants from the gardens of the
 city, and the numerous groups of plants and
 the private gardens and both of the
 gentry, commanded great admiration.
 were all that could be desired, superadded
 to, by upwards of fourteen newly imported
 gooseberries, not greatly, if at all, excelled
 native amateurs themselves. The success
 of the show was most gratifying.

day, January 11, 1856.

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